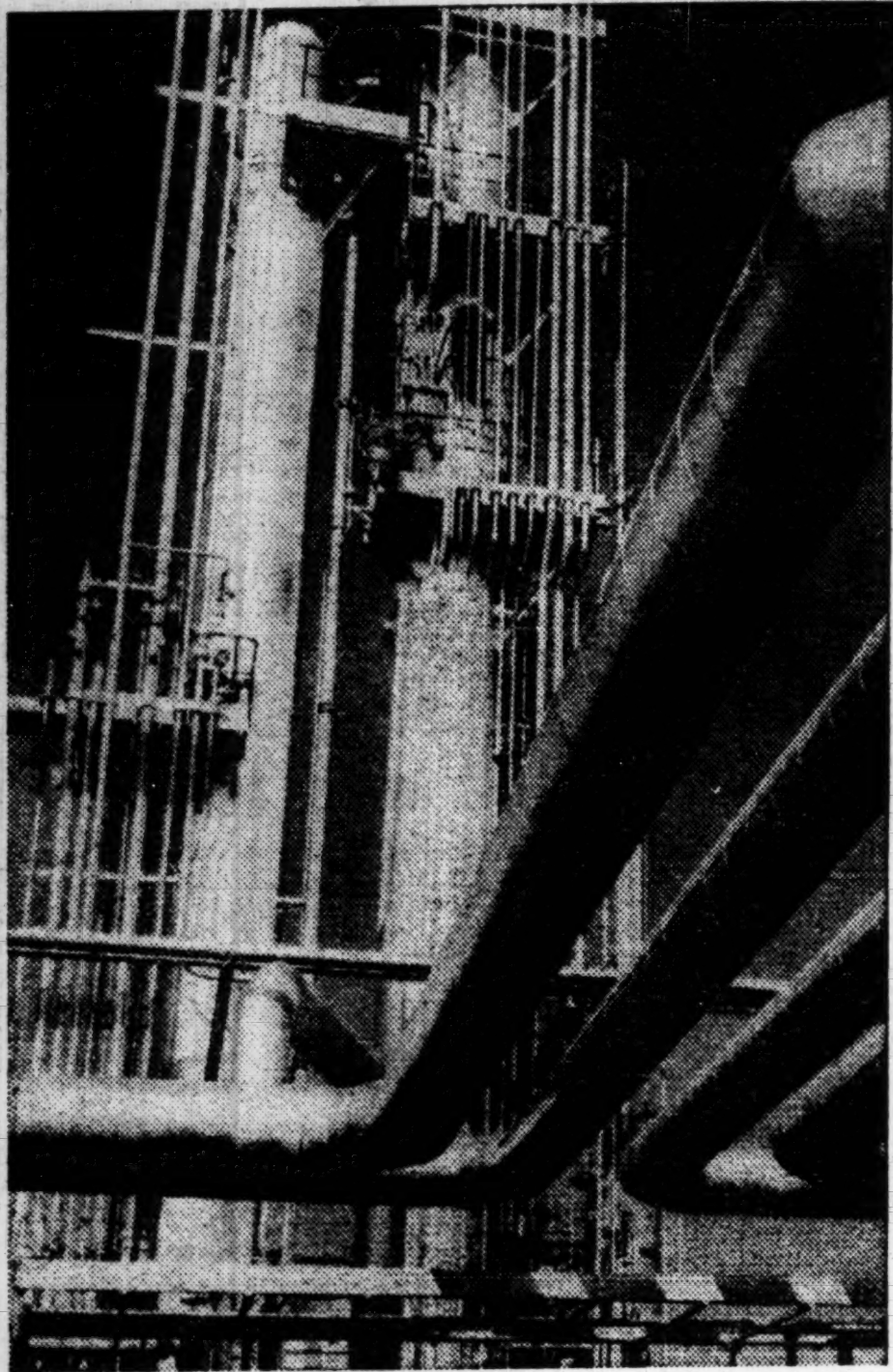


Esso Orders Bayonne to Cut Budget

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 13.—The \$5.4 billion Esso Standard Oil Co., has threatened to shut down its local refinery if city taxes are raised further. Esso virtually ordered the city



Typical Standard Oil refinery installation

government to cut its budget 10 percent—or else. A storm has erupted here over Esso's decree, which would mean cuts in schools, wages, jobs and other needs. Bayonne officials and

department heads have been pruning their budgets to meet Esso's demand. Esso officials will reportedly give their decision tomorrow at 2 p.m. on whether the fate of the refinery.

About 500 employees work at the Esso refinery. Two years ago, another refinery, run by the Tidewater Associated Oil Co., moved away, in citing local taxes.

Mayor G. Thomas DiDomeico said yesterday: "We can't take a chance again."

Dr. Howard E. Merity, school superintendent, proposed that the Board of Education reduce by \$617,00 its request for 1957-58.

Merity estimated that 68 persons could be cut off in the reduced budget. These would be teachers, building service workers, and others who are 62 years old or more and would get pensions.

The Mayor said some municipal workers would be dropped and there would be some salary cuts.

Public Safety Director Edward F. Clark reportedly decided not to fill about 30 vacancies in the Police and Fire Departments. He indicated a number of civilian employees would be fired.

Part-time workers usually hired for park work in the spring would not be hired.

These are some examples what the 10 percent cut would mean.

The Bayonne Times reported Thursday that a "storm of protest from teachers, municipal employees and Esso workers" fell on the Esso plan superintendent, Dr. David F. Edwards, at a hearing on the issue.

Hyman Liebowitz, chairman of the joint teachers' salary committee, pleaded: "Gentlemen, please don't hurt the educational system." he argued that "whatever measures" are taken, they should "not be at the expense of the children of our city."

Patrick J. O'Connell, chairman of the welfare board of the Municipal Employees Association, arguing against the proposed 10 percent budget cut, was applauded when he declared: "For the love

of God have some pity on the little guy."

Joseph Sambade, president of the Standard Refinery Union, a company-union outfit, supported the Esso threat.

Dr. Edwards, the Esso spokesman, insisted: "I have not come here with a threat. All I am saying is that under the present conditions Bayonne is not attractive."

Northwest Dam Bill to Be Offered Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Congressional public power advocates, buoyed by November election results, opened a new fight today to authorize federal construction of a single high dam in the Idaho-Oregon Hells Canyon area.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore), announced that 27 Senators from 22 states, 25 Democrats and two Republicans, would introduce a bill tomorrow for the project. A similar bill was defeated in the Senate last year, 51 to 41.

The Federal Power Commission last year licensed the Idaho Power Co. to build three dams in the Hells Canyon area.

Morse last November defeated former Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, who had given the private construction program his blessing.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash), also a November victor, said that every candidate who opposed public development of the Hells Canyon area "was roundly defeated."

Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida), who defeated Sen. Herman Welker (R-Ida), as leading champion of the private development plan, was listed as a sponsor of the high dam.

Daily Worker

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Ike Rebuffs Plea To Speak in South For Civil Rights

President Eisenhower gave an abrupt brush-off to an appeal of a Southern Negro Conference in Atlanta that he "come immediately to a Southern city and deliver a 'major speech' urging Southerners to abide by decisions of the Supreme Court on school desegregation and civil rights.

James Hagerty, the President's press secretary, said on Saturday that the President had nothing more to say on the subject than what he said in his message to Congress. This message contained some general remarks about the need for civil rights legislation and the need of calm in approaching desegregation.

The Southern Negro Conference was called Friday by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., the Montgomery Negro clergyman, leader of the "non-violence program" bus boycott campaign until the bus desegregation was ordered by the Supreme Court Court of Nov. 13. Sixty Negro leaders attended the conference.

The Negro leaders also wired Vice-President Richard Nixon asking that he make a tour of the South "similar to the one made in behalf of Hungarian refugees."

They asked Eisenhower to "use the weight of your great office" in underscoring to Southerners the "moral nature of the problems posed at home and abroad by the unsolved civil rights issue."

Rev. King made public a telegram from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt stating she was "deeply distressed by the violence which has occurred" and "would suggest an appeal to the President, since this is a Supreme Court order."

He said Mrs. Roosevelt's telegram arrived after the conference sent messages to the President and Vice-President.

Morse Urges Reliance on UN In Mid East

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) said today this country should not "spill American blood for Arabian oil." He said on the ABC television program, "College Press Conference" that he so far has not been "convinced" of the need for the new "Eisenhower Doctrine."

The doctrine, he declared, "could bring us into World War III if someone ogt trigger happy," or an Arab leader deliberately provoked Russia into making a military attack.

LOOK SOUTHWARD, IKE

An Editorial

THE PRESIDENT is embarking on a tour of the drought-ridden Southwestern states. The survey, says the White House announcement is in fulfillment of an election campaign pledge.

Fine. We are all for the honoring of Presidential promises. But the drought area is not the only emergency which cries out for Presidential action. It is not the only opportunity for the redemption of Presidential promises.

In Atlanta, on Friday, a conference of Southern Negroes pleaded to the President to "come immediately" to the South. Even as they spoke, four dynamited Negro churches in Montgomery, Ala., stood as mute testimony to the urgency of their request.

With fire and sword, the Southern segregationists are defying the law of the land. Local authorities stand idly—no, contentedly—by, while the foes of integrated buses organize terror against the Negro community.

Did not President Eisenhower pledge, as part of his re-election campaign bid for Negro votes, that the Federal government would enforce the law if the Southern authorities failed to do so?

Yes, the White House has shrugged off the urgent plea
(Continued on Page 5)

Birthday Greetings

With this issue of the Daily Worker, we embark on our 34th year. For it was on Jan. 13, 1924, in a Chicago printshop, that our paper was born.

These 33 years have wrought vast, heroic changes in our land, as in the world. We're proud to say we were in the middle of many of the struggles which wrought these changes. And we believe we've made our modest contribution in bringing those that have advanced the welfare of our people.

During these years, there have been many exaggerated reports of our death, or our impending death, and some efforts to bring it about. Chiefly through the will and action of our readers and supporters, we survived them all.

But of late, the battle for existence, which all socialist papers in our land have had to wage, has been getting rougher. In large part

Received Friday	\$ 251.00
Total so far	\$39,087.77
Still to go	\$10,912.23

Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y. You can, if you so desire, buy postal money orders or bank checks without revealing identity.

this is due to the vastly increased restrictions on the right of Americans to read without suffering severe penalties. In part, it is due to the current difficulties within the nation's Marxist movement.

Whatever the reasons, we must confess we're not precisely in a birthday mood as we write this. That \$11,000 we're still short in our campaign for \$50,000 is checking us. And our circulation cam-

(Continued on Page 7)

Adenauer Plea to Ban A-Weapons Irks Washington

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Friday statement to newsmen urging elimination of thermonuclear weapons, and the first near panicky reactions it aroused in some Washington circles, were believed destined for continuing comment despite assurances from Bonn yesterday that the Chancellor's remarks were "misrepresented."

In Saturday's news dispatches from Washington, one U. S. official was quoted as saying that Adenauer was "playing into the Russians' hands."

In Bonn, a West German government spokesman declared Adenauer had really said that, "in accord with the American proposals, the question of abolishing thermonuclear weapons should stand in the foreground of any disarmament talks."

The N. Y. Times correspondent, however, alluding to the spokesman's remark, wrote, "This was not precisely what Dr. Adenauer said..." Then he quoted the official transcript of Adenauer's extemporaneous reply to a question in his Friday news conference.

Adenauer in that reply welcomed the Soviet Union's proposal to establish a broad demilitarized zone in Central Europe. Asked whether West Germany would raise the question of a militarily thinned-out zone in a diplomatic note to Moscow in the near future, he said it might well come up in the next few months, then added, according to transcript:

"... The definitive solution of the world's difficulties is not to be sought alone in this..."

"I am convinced that the decision for the whole world, including those countries that would be directly affected, lies in the question of thermonuclear weapons. For there, in my opinion, is where the main lever must be applied, that thermonuclear weapons are really eliminated as a means of waging war."

"I believe that only then will a general pacification be possible."

Adenauer has been showing increasing evidence he has his eye

on the elections which occur later in the year, for which a campaign has been in progress for six months. Since the Social Democrats had beaten him to the punch in advocating a neutral Germany, in opposing conscription and in goading him on his failure to have a positive policy for reunifying Germany, it is believed the Chancellor wanted to steal their thunder by at once welcoming the Soviet bid for a neutral zone and for a ban on nuclear weapons.

At the same time there was no indication Adenauer was even considering breaking away from the U. S. orbit.

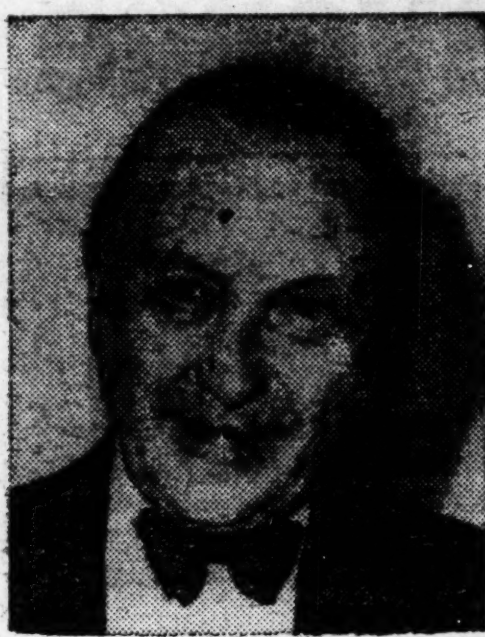
Just to make sure, however, Bonn's Ambassador Heinz L. Krekeler in Washington, hastened to call on the State Department with soothing words that West Germany continues to back "fully and strongly" the President's policy that nuclear weapons can be put under international control only with "adequate and effective safeguards." Krekeler told reporters, after his mending-fences mission, that there must have been "misunderstandings," and that he had been "astonished" by the dispatches from Bonn.

A Washington official unfavorably pointed out that the latest staff study of the Senate subcommittee declared that NATO's commitment to atomic weapons was necessary "to the defense of Western Europe."

Ceiling Prices Set on Brothels in Formosa

TAIPEI, Formosa, Jan. 13.—The City Council yesterday extended licensed prostitution until mid-1958.

The council ordered prostitution confined to two areas of Taipei and established ceiling prices for brothels.



ADENAUER

Librarian Found Guilty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Mary Knowles, Quaker librarian whose case is said to have inspired the movie, "Storm Center," was found guilty on Friday on contempt of Congress Friday. Mrs. Knowles has announced she will appeal.

Judge Ross Rizley of Federal District Court, who ruled Mrs. Knowles' refusal on First Amendment grounds to answer questions put by a Senate Internal Security subcommittee was illegal, said he would impose sentence Jan. 18. The librarian, employed by the William Jeannes Memorial Library at Plymouth Meeting, Penna., faces a maximum penalty of one year or a fine of \$1,000 or both. She continued free under bonds of \$500.

The library is operated by the Plymouth Monthly Meeting of Friends.

Mrs. Knowles was one of six indicted for contempt last Nov. 26. All had refused to answer questions on Communism. The indictment against Mrs. Knowles set forth 58 counts. Judge Rizley ruled out only six as not pertinent to the inquiry.

Others indicted at the time were Alden Whitman, Robert Shelton and Seymour Peck, employed by the New York Times; William A. Price, former reporter for the Daily News of New York, and Herman Liveright, former New Orleans television station program director.

Mrs. Knowles claimed the committee in its inquiry was not attempting to obtain information pertinent to legislation under consideration, but to punish and chastise her before the public. The 46-year-old Quaker librarian was a

House Demo Leader Moves to Head Off U. S. Visit by Tito

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—House Democratic leader John W. McCormack threatened President Eisenhower today that the Administration's foreign aid bill will run into trouble if he invites Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia to visit the U. S. GOP McCarthyites joined McCormack.

McCormack, citing "strong rumors" of a Tito trip to Washington, said that an official invitation from Eisenhower to the Yugoslav Communist leader "would be resented by the American people, and properly so." He said they would "consider it an insult."

"In addition," he said, "the resentment of the people would make it more difficult to pass an effective foreign assistance bill, as well as obtain the necessary appropriations."

Late last month, when a Yugoslav spokesman indicated in Belgrade that plans for the Tito visit were becoming firm, Rep. Alvin E. O. O'Konski (R-Wis.), said he might resign in protest.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said on Dec. 18 that a Tito visit was receiving "sympathetic consideration" and recalled that he held "worthwhile" talks with the Yugoslav chief in 1955.

Other State Department officials said then that there had been contacts with the Yugoslav government but they added that the question of an actual invitation still was under "consideration and development."

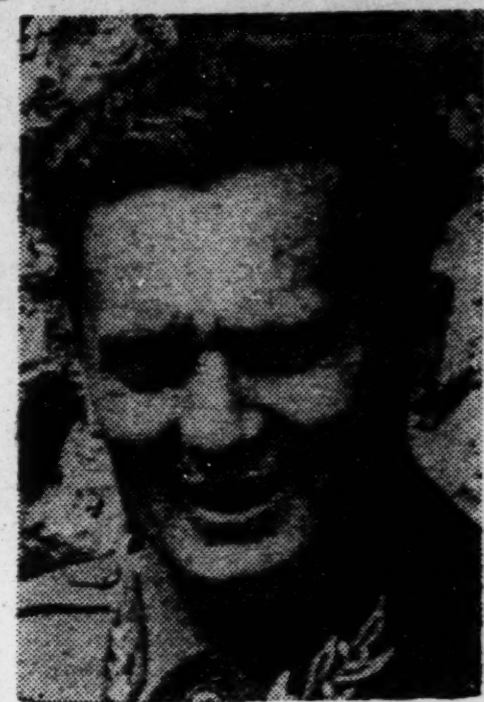
Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) joined O'Konski in his opposition.

Several other members of congress, including Sens. Alexander Wiley and John Sparkman (D-Ala.) took the position that it was up to Eisenhower and Dulles to decide

witness before the subcommittee on July 29 and Sept. 15, 1955.

In the motion picture, "Storm Center," the librarian heroine first provokes a storm in her community but in the end is vindicated and honored by the community.

It is now playing at the Brooklyn Paramount.



TITO

whether a Tito visit might benefit this country.

A State Department spokesman said yesterday that resumption of large-scale military aid, including jet fighters, to Yugoslavia is under consideration.

Military aid to Tito slowed to a trickle last fall.

Women Barred From U.S. Bases in Antarctic

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., Jan. 13.—The Antarctic is for men only, the U. S. ruled today.

Dr. Laurence M. Gould, director of the U. S. International Geophysical Year program, said he has refused applications from several American women journalists and one Australian newspaperwoman to visit the American geophysical year bases on the frozen continent.

"My name could be mud or worse than that if I approved the applications," Gould told newsmen.

The Soviet Geophysical Year expedition has women aboard. The ships attached to the enterprise, but a Soviet official said there were no women at the Soviet camps.

CP Urges People Challenge Ike Doctrine's Threat to Peace

The Eisenhower-Dulles doctrine was termed a "threat to peace," in a statement released over the week-end by the National Board of the Communist Party. "If unchallenged," the statement continued, "it will jeopardize the interests of the American people no less than the interests of the Arab and Israeli people."

Rejecting talk of a "vacuum," the statement characterized the doctrine as "a demand that Congress sanction Wall Street's plan to take over the role formerly played in the Middle East by British and French imperialism. This plan envisages ousting the British and French rivals of the American oil companies and using American men and money to halt the independence movement of the Arab nations."

Noting that a "big debate is now arising in and out of Congress," the statement urged the American people and their organizations to "get into this debate and decide its outcome."

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The statement follows:

The American people are showing signs of growing alarm as they become aware of the meaning of the Eisenhower-Dulles doctrine which the President outlined to Congress Jan. 5. They don't want to play the game of Standard Oil. They don't want the U. S. military

to police the Middle East or any other part of the globe.

On the eve of the elections President Eisenhower, in his nationwide television address pledged to the country that there would be no involvement of American troops in the Middle East. Two months and two weeks later after an elaborate press build-up he asks Congress for authority "to employ the armed forces of the United States as he deems necessary" in a vaguely defined "Middle East."

What reasons are offered to justify this demand for a "blank check," for what is virtually an undated declaration of war? The answer once again is the myth of Soviet aggression.

But who was the aggressor in Egypt? The Soviet Union? Of course not! The armies of Britain, France and Israel invaded Egypt. This invasion was stopped by the great colonial liberation movement symbolized in the Bandung Conference, by the protests of the British labor movement, by the all-out support of the Soviet Union and China to the victims of this aggression, by the pressure of world opinion focused in the UN and by the effect of the common stand on the part of American and Soviet Governments for an end to the hostilities.

We are told that the Eisenhower-Dulles doctrine is necessary to fill the "vacuum" in the Arab coun-

tries. What vacuum? As Nehru pointed out, millions of people live in this so-called "vacuum." They have their own governments. Their deepest desire is to achieve full national independence and freedom from all outside control.

Each time the die-hard imperialists get kicked out of a colonial country, they claim a "vacuum" has been created. This is typical imperialist arrogance. It implies that colonialism is a natural state of affairs. But it is imperialism, not nature, which abhors this alleged "vacuum."

In reality, the Eisenhower-Dulles doctrine is a demand that Congress sanction Wall Street's plan to take over the role formerly played in the Middle East by British and French imperialism. This plan envisages ousting the British and French rivals of the American oil companies and using American men and money to halt the independence movement to the Arab nations.

As such it is a threat to peace. If unchallenged it will jeopardize the interests of the American people no less than the interests of the Arab and Israeli people.

It will win us friends nowhere. The Arab peoples reject this attempt to impose a new colonialism. In this, they are strongly supported by India and by the Socialist countries covering one-third of the world. The peoples of all countries

quite rightly are suspicious of and oppose this doctrine.

For all these reasons the Eisenhower-Dulles doctrine should be defeated by the American people. It can be defeated if the people make their will felt.

They are already beginning to do so despite the efforts of the Administration to jam the issue thru Congress. That is why a big debate is now arising in and out of Congress.

This debate also reflects the great concern of labor and the people with the economic burdens which the Eisenhower-Dulles doctrine will impose upon them. For there is already talk of the need for increased military budgets, no tax cuts, growing inflation and cuts in social services.

What is needed? The American people must get into this debate and decide its outcome. They must insist that they and their organizations have a chance to express their views thru public hearings prior to any action by Congress. They must demand extensive public hearings in the House and Senate and oppose all efforts to curtail these hearings or to impose a cloak of secrecy upon them.

Labor, the Negro people, the farmers, small businessmen and professionals should speak up thru letters, telegrams, resolutions, delegations to Congressmen as well

as direct testimony. They should demand:

- 1) No military alliances and involvement in the Middle East.
- 2) No by-passing of the UN; for a UN-sponsored program of economic aid without strings.
- 3) An end to the give-away of American natural resources to the oil trusts; no take-away of Arab natural resources by the oil trusts.
- 4) Full independence for the Arab nations; recognition of Egyptian sovereignty over the Suez Canal; support to the anti-colonial aims of the Bandung conference.
- 5) Admission of People's China to the UN.
- 6) A peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli differences thru the UN.
- 7) For a positive alternative to the Eisenhower-Dulles doctrine; A new meeting at the summit to put the world back again on the Geneva road to disarmament, negotiations and peaceful co-existence.

The people and their organizations—the union, the Negro people's organizations, the farmers—can stop the Dulles effort to rekindle the cold war.

The progressive and socialist-minded forces in our country have a great responsibility. By entering fully into the debate they will be able to project and help fight for the peaceful alternatives that the American people desire.

Steel Union's Phila. Parley Sharpens Fight

By GEORGE MORRIS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—The election campaign in the United Steelworkers of America, with a month still to go, has turned into a "dirty war" with public charges of bribery and "liar."

The level of the campaign, in which a rank and file slate headed by Don Rarick of McKeesport is challenging the administration of David J. McDonald, came to some notice at the conference of 1,100 delegates to the union's Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland regional conference held here over the weekend.

McDonald yesterday told the conference that "Rarick's statement that he was offered \$250,000 by International officer to induce him not to run is a plain, unmitigated lie."

Rarick, who is opposing McDonald for the presidency in the Feb. 12 referendum, was reported to have made the charge at a meeting of the Steelton local of USA in Harrisburg, Pa. The local paper gave prominence to the charge.

In his statement to the conference, McDonald said he was "strongly of the view that politics has no place" in the conference, but "a base and scurrilous personal attack has been reflecting on the integrity of the International officers."

The Rarick forces have been charging, however, that the five regional conferences, of which this one was the second, while called as a "workshop" on contract problems, is really being "used" for the administration's election campaign.

Arrangements here duplicated the first conference held the week before in New York. Experts' reports were followed by questions from the floor. There was no discussion from the local delegates except for some explanatory remarks. There were many more questions at this conference, however.

There was not time to reply, and questions were promised a reply by mail.

A question that drew most interest in the wages panel was what the union was doing to combat the propaganda that raises caused inflation. The panel people and McDonald pointed to the union's analysis during the strike showing that the steel industry could grant the union's demands without a price hike and still make above average profits. The delegates were promised some popular literature on the issue.

During the insurance-pension-supplementary unemployment benefits panel, many delegates raised the problem of add-on fees by doctors and hospitals. The demand for full pre-paid insurance was voiced

frequently. Among McDonald's proposals for 1959 demands, probably the biggest applause came for full payment by the employers for insurance. At present the workers pay half the \$19 monthly cost.

McDonald's outline of objectives was basically the same as the one he gave in New York with some notable alterations. In New York he spoke of a cut in hours from eight to six; of the week from five to four eight-hour days or of extended three-month vacations every five years, as possible alternatives to meet the problem of automation. Here, however, he in effect rejected the first two as "unrealistic" and concluded favorably for the third, vacation, alternative as "the way."

Estimating that a six-hour day at no cut in earnings would cost the companies 94 cents an hour and a cut the four-day week would cost 70.5 cents an hour, McDonald said "I am not going to be stampeded for a shorter workweek" and that those who think it is possible to win it "have another think coming." He estimated that an extended leave of absence with pay for a fifth of the workers every five years would cost only 11 cents and is "realistic."

There was no reaction from his listeners.

McDonald seemed to have amended his statement in N. Y. urging cooperation for greater productivity to make a higher wage possible. Here, however, he noted that productivity in the industry has been averaging 4 percent a year and the workers "must get a fair share" of this increase.

McDonald said some experts say automation may make possible the production of all America needs with only a tenth of the workers now in the labor force within 10 years. For that reason, he said, the union will not stop in pressing for higher purchasing power.

McDonald also had something to say on labor racketeering, apparently having in mind the reported arrival here of the Senate McClellan Committee for a look into Teamsters locals. McDonald noted that the steel industry's welfare funds paid out a billion and a half to the workers within the past six years and not a sign of racketeering ever came to light. He said he asked Congress to direct its finest microscopes on the steel industry's affairs "so sure are we" that everything is in order.

Thompson Release Urged By Attacker's Ex-Attorney

An attorney who represented Alexander Pavlovich, Yugoslav deportee who nearly killed Robert Thompson, imprisoned Communist leader, in an unprovoked assault in the Federal House of Detention in 1953, has urged President Eisenhower to commute Thompson's sentence.

Emphasizing that he spoke solely in a personal capacity, Rowland Watts, former national secretary of the Workers Defense League, and at present staff counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, pointed out that "we all share some of the responsibility for Thompson's sufferings." The W. D. L. represented Pavlovich while the latter



THOMPSON

was in West Street fighting a government deportation order.

Pavlovich, who had never spoken to Thompson, reportedly assaulted him in an effort to curry favor with pro-McCarthy elements in the country and thus prevent his deportation. He later received a three-year sentence on the assault charge.

Thompson, a winner of the Distinguished Service Cross in World War II, was saved from death only by emergency brain surgery. He was operated on again last Fall and went once more under the knife last week.

Thompson is serving a three-year sentence under the Smith Act and a four-year sentence for contempt of court. He has been imprisoned more than three years. A plea for executive commutation of sentence was telegraphed to President Eisenhower October 12 last by his wife.

TEXT OF LETTER

Watts' letter to the President, written Dec. 17, follows:

"I am writing you concerning Robert Thompson, who is presently in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia.

"My concern in the matter grows primarily from the fact that I was legal representative for Alexander Pavlovich in the deportation proceedings then pending against Pavlovich, and it was as a result of my efforts to prevent his deportation to Yugoslavia that Pavlovich was in

THOMPSON HAD 'BAD DAY' FOLLOWING 3D OPERATION

ATLANTA, Jan. 13—Robert Thompson, national Communist Party leader, is in the Federal Prison hospital here, it was learned today, following a major operation Thursday to place a plate in his skull.

It was Thompson's third operation since he was imprisoned as one of the original Smith Act victims. A plate was inserted in his head in the fall of 1953 after he was slugged in the New York Federal House of Detention by Alexander Pavlovich, a Yugoslav deportee. Last October an infection developed and Thompson underwent prison surgery to remove the plate.

A new plate was inserted during Thursday's operation.

Mrs. Leona Thompson, wife of the prisoner, visited her husband today in the prison hospital. She said he had a "bad day" Friday and is now "coming along."

the Federal House of Detention in New York City at the time that he hit Thompson over the head with an iron pipe. While I share Pavlovich's antipathy for Communism, I did not, and do not, approve of the forthright manner in which he demonstrated this antipathy by an unprovoked attack upon Thompson.

"As a result of this attack, Thompson has suffered great pain and injury. He has already undergone several cranial operations. The plate that was put in his skull in the Fall of 1953, I have been informed, has caused infection that necessitated its removal in October, 1956. I am further informed that he now has a temporary plate and will have to be operated upon again early next year.

"Certainly we all share some of the responsibility for Thompson's suffering. The fact that this could occur in a federal institution was a shocking thing. I believe that this punishment, however inadvertent, was cruel and unusual in a democracy and more than justifies action on

your part to commute his sentence to the time already served. I understand that the matter is now before the Department of Justice for consideration. I hope that executive clemency will be extended to him.

"While I represented Pavlovich as national secretary for the Workers Defense League and while I am now staff counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, I wish to emphasize that this appeal is purely a personal one, in fulfillment of a general responsibility which I feel I have as a citizen and a special responsibility which I feel through my representation of Pavlovich."



ILA-SIU PARLEY REPORTED ON PEACE FOR N.Y. DOCKS

The independent International Longshoremen's Association and the AFL-CIO Seafarers International Union have started negotiations aimed at ending the bitter inter-union warfare on the New York waterfront, it was reported.

The SIU has been the chief backer of the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen, a small AFL-CIO union which was defeated in three NLRB elections by the ILA. The National Maritime

Union, rival to the SIU among seamen, has backed the ILA while calling for reforms and appealed to the AFL-CIO to change its waterfront policy.

According to the report, the negotiations were initiated by the ILA in what is apparently a new move intended to clear the way for its affiliation to the merged labor movement. The ILA was expelled from the old AFL in 1953 on charges of being racketeer-dominated and the unsuccessful IBL was then created.

Similar negotiations last summer between the SIU and ILA collapsed when the ILA refused to accept ten conditions laid down as the price for unity. The third NLRB election then followed and was won by the ILA with its biggest majority since 1953.

Meanwhile the protracted contract negotiations between the ILA and the N.Y. Shipping Association continued, with little progress reported. The talks began last Aug. 1, were stalled during the NLRB election and broke off in November when the deadline expired and the dockers walked out.

The nine-day strike was ended by an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction which will expire Feb. 12. The union and shipowners have bargaining teams working at the offices of the Federal Mediation Service at 341 Ninth Ave.

Ike Visits Texas Drought Area

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Eisenhower flew to Texas today to inspect the ravages of drought.

AFL-CIO Unity Seen Key to Gains in Albany

By HERBERT SIGNER

THE State Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations have adopted similar programs on key issues for the Legislature, but there has been no indication as yet that they plan to unite their forces for an aggressive campaign in Albany.

The CIO program announced Friday, calls for boosting top weekly payments for workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and disability benefits from the current \$36 to \$54.

The AFL program calls for a new maximum of \$54 for workmen's compensation, and \$50 for unemployment and disability.

But Gov. Harriman asked the legislature to increase the top payments to only \$45 weekly for all three social security benefits.

The GOP, in turn, has proposed a law abolishing fixed maximums and establishing the principle of

maximum benefits equal to only one-half of the worker's pay. Under present wage standards, this would mean a top figure now at about \$40.50.

Labor, in contrast, is demanding that the state adopt the federal principle that weekly benefits should equal two-thirds of the worker's pay. With average wages in N. Y. State now at \$82 weekly, the adoption of this approach would substantially boost weekly benefits.

The state AFL and CIO are both calling for a state law to establish \$1.25 as the minimum wage for all New York industries. Gov. Harriman, while calling for a federal \$1.25 minimum, avoided the state issue, limiting his proposals to minor improvements to be made by the legislature. The GOP has ignored the issue altogether.

Louis Holander, state CIO president, was cool to a new Albany proposal that the state's social security program be geared to

changes to the cost-of-living, similar to escalator clauses in some union contracts.

This proposal, reported to have the blessings of both the Harriman administration and top GOP spokesmen, is apparently intended to divert labor's pressure for much higher weekly benefits now.

That there is a dismal outlook for labor at this legislative session may be seen from a World-Telegram & Sun story last Friday in which the writer observed that the Democratic and GOP legislators appeared to be in "broad agreement" on 1957 aims and that, consequently, "near peace reigned" between the two parties.

Whether this state of affairs will serve to arouse the disunited but powerful state labor movement and bring the AFL and CIO together for a joint legislative drive is the big question.

At the 1956 session, both parties, feeling the immediate impact of the newly-consummated AFL-CIO

merger, made limited but important promises to labor. When, however, the N. Y. state AFL and CIO failed to bring the power of their combined 2,500,000 members to bear unitedly on the legislature, these promises were soon forgotten.

Consequently, as Harold H. Over, state AFL legislative director, summed it all up: "The session itself began with promise for some advances in the field of labor legislation. But three months and 7,400 bills later, when the dust had settled and the noise had died down, there was very little to show by way of concrete accomplishment."

The 1957 session in Albany begins with the same promise. Whether it will end the same way, with only minor gains but nothing really substantial, is conceded to depend chiefly on whether the AFL and CIO will unite in city and state, downstate and upstate, for a joint, aggressive drive.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Says Defeat Is No Inspiration

CHICAGO, ILL.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The editors of the D.W. seem determined to sell the old theory that Lenin inveighed against, that disasters are a good thing. "It Is Defeat Which Educates," they head a letter from "Broad-minded" (12-11-56), who quotes the words from Emerson, who for all that he was an inspiring spirit was addicted to intolerably one-sided epigrams. There was no call to make a heading of such a statement, virtually sloganizing it.

Let's try to get it straight. Defeats don't educate a bit, they only offer opportunities for education. The same is true for victories. So let's stop putting premiums on defeats and practically tempting people to seek some more defeats. Some education the German people got out of their defeat in the early '30's, at the hands of the German Steel Trust and its Frankenstein Hitler.

W. R.

Criticizes Khrushchev's New Year's Toast

TOLEDO, OHIO
Editor, Daily Worker:

When I read Khrushchev's New Year toast I thought I was walking in my sleep. Then I quickly got a hold of myself and recalled the horrible impression I derived from his speech at the 20th Congress in which he ripped Stalin apart for his horrible crimes against socialism and humanity.

At that time I looked everywhere in that speech for some self-criticism, both of himself and of the other leaders, who after all worked with Stalin and surely helped carry out the full program of the "cult of the individual." But no such self-criticism came forth.

Since the 20th Congress the Soviet C. P. leaders not only made no self-criticism but strongly rejected any and all comradely and fraternal criticism from Communists abroad.

And then, ten months since the Khrushchev speech that shook us all, Khrushchev tells us that "Stalin made mistakes but we should share responsibility for these mistakes because we were connected with him."

The tragedy, to my way of thinking, and it is shared by other Communists here, is that since the 20th Congress Khrushchev and the other leaders have departed very little from the infamous and discredited program of the cult of the individual and now at last Khrushchev said a

mouthful when he said that they are proud of the Stalin heritage.

As an American worker of Polish parenthood I rejoice that the Communist Party of Poland under the heroic leadership of the genuine Marxist-Leninist Wladyslaw Gomulka has shaken off the dirt and the blood of the Stalin cult.

I have not lost faith in the Soviet people who are, in spite of the Stalin heritage, proceeding to build socialism and peace. I am, as I always was, for international solidarity of all working people everywhere and of course with our brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

But I hope and pray that this new (is it new?) emergence of Stalinism, as it was so proudly demonstrated by Khrushchev on New Year's Day, and applauded by the rest of the leaders, will keep its hands off socialist Poland. The people of Poland had enough of Stalinist influence. It's about time they could build and enjoy a classless society on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of the October revolution.

P. Z.

Reader Finds Things "A Bit Odd"

Editor, Daily Worker:

These are a few of the things I find a bit odd these days:

1. That having worshiped Stalin as a demigod, and become disenchanted, we now swallow everything and more that Khrushchev said about Stalin.

2. That for some, the great obstacle to socialism tends to be the past and present Communist Party, rather than monopoly capitalism.

3. That sharp polemic, sharp characterization and sharp reproof are no longer considered democratic, nor fair, nor couth, nor calculated to endear us at once to the American public; in short that they are signs of the die-hard, senile left that should know better in this post-20th Congress era of peaceful coexistence.

4. That to strike out on the American path to socialism we must have a line on Hungary, Israel and Tito that is instantly acceptable to the American public—shades of Korea, Finland, Spain and the Nazi-Soviet pact.

5. That having once accepted Tito as a hidden "fascist," we now boost him as a leader of the multipathed highway to socialism.

6. That the special, democratic traditions of our country, unlike Czarist Russia's, are considered to be based on the most peaceful kind of progress—such

as the peaceful Revolutionary War that won our independence, the peaceful Civil War that abolished human slavery, the peaceful Mexican and Spanish-American wars that expanded our territories, the peaceful interventions that secured to us the raw materials of the Latin-American continent; the peaceful eight-hour day movement, and the peaceful strikes and sit-downs that established industrial unionism.

7. That from a system of yesing a line and an action handed down from above, a new party system is under consideration that would substitute the assured right of each and every individual to perpetual and friendly disagreement.

8. That to remedy past arrogance our present modesty forbids a vanguard role.—M.K.

Has Doubts On Present C.P.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have my doubts regarding the present status of the Communist Party and the Daily Worker, although of the inevitable outcome no one in his or her right mind can deny that socialism will triumph. For the workingclass will always be with us, furthermore everyone has to or must work.

Your campaign for funds to sustain the "Daily Worker" has my whole-hearted best wishes, though not my financial support at present. I believe that after the Communist Party convention and adoption of a correct national and international American Marxist policy, the necessary contributions will improve noticeably.

It appears to me that there are too many "boys" trying to do a man's job. Such confusion and contradictions. One of the most important problems facing the delegates at this coming CP convention will be "Titoism" and whether or not it's premature.

Regarding the Soviet Union's national and international policy. Some years ago while riding the subway and holding on to a strap I happened to glance up and notice an educational ad, among the business ads, entitled "Facts to Know." It stated that since the beginning of time, some 30 to 40 billions of men lost their lives in Wars. Just wonder those facts and think that if all the above were allowed to live out their normal span of life how many more Marxes, Engels, Lenins, and Einsteins, etc. this world would have had. In closing I wish to state that I am for

the Soviet Union and Socialism all the way.—J.A.W.

On "Slander" And Criticism

Editor, Daily Worker:

James Ford's remarks about the Lester Rodney articles were characterized by Harry Raymond as "slandrous." Ford quite properly holds the DAILY WORKER editors responsible for what appears in the paper, and no one has any business accepting his remarks as a PERSONAL criticism of the members of the DW editorial board.

I am at a complete loss to understand this phobia of "name calling" and "vituperation." Criticism is the order of the day. Criticize the past—be as strong as you like. Criticize the present—if it's strong it's "uncomradely polemics." What is this?

Ford made a POLITICAL criticism, and we should be calling for elucidation and rebuttal instead of for apologies.—T.F.

Only One Of the Ways

NEWARK, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the present clouds of confusion which beset the "left" world, we have the sinister black clouds of "peaceful transition" making their appearances. It is sinister because it has been the basic sole guide to the tactics and diplomacy of world social democracy. It is the philosophy of the inevitability of gradualness; the philosophy of parliamentarianism, evolutionary changes, etc.

Lenin in his essay on "Tactics and Diplomacy" points out that the working class may use such methods as will protect and advance its cause. In other words, he says, in effect that the proletarians should use the wisest and most intelligent means that the particular situation requires. Certainly, "peaceful transition" can be one of those means. But to utilize such a way only is to straight-jacket and ham string the class struggle in most cases.

C.S.

Autotown Alley

DETROIT.

THE Wall Street Journal reports that at the end of December, there were unsold new 1957 cars in the dealers' hands, 550,000. The stockpile rose 300,000 in December and November. This was faster than the pileup in the same two months in 1955. Also you should note that they have been producing cars in lesser amounts. Already GM has cut back 20,000 a month for December, January, of Buicks, Olds, Pontiacs.

★
EVEN if all predictions about a "big year in auto" did come true, remember that automation is slicing workers off jobs every day and speeding up those jobs that remain, while the companies profits get higher.

★
THE people with low seniority are the ones who will take the beating on jobs on the 1957 model. Watch the end of January for displacing auto workers and layoffs.

★
THE Michigan Unemployment Security Commission predicts, 10 to 15 thousand school youth will be in the job market at the end of January in Michigan. Also 10 to 15 thousand new jobless go on unemployment compensation after recent holidays not school youth. Estimate of jobless in Michigan by then—150,000.

★
GEORGE MORELLI, UAW regional director on Detroit's East Side looks so far to be the first target of the caucus movement. His opponent will be C. Pat Quinn of Dodge Local 3.

★
SOME 40,000 auto workers lost their jobs completely in 1956 because of the plants they worked in closing down, running away to cheap labor areas, or the jobs being farmed out. The list gets longer, Hudson, Packard, Murray Body, Federal, Mogul, Bohn, Federal Truck.

★
THE "Voice of 212," UAW newspaper has a moot question in its last issue, "Is it time to build a labor party now?" Lots of people after what happened to Rule 22, might ask themselves the same question. "212" is Emil Mazey's home local.

VACUUM BITES MAN

NATURE and John Foster Dulles abhor a vacuum.

The Middle East, we are told, has now become a vacuum with the evacuation of the British and French. And there is nothing more dangerous than a vacuum, we are informed. We are told that the Soviet Union, by some mysterious law of nature, immediately flows into any vacuum anywhere in the world. This is a challenge for us to flow first.

According to the dictionary (Funk and Wagnalls) a vacuum is "a void; an empty feeling." Whether this definition applies to the Middle East, we shall see. It may turn out that it applies better to John Foster Dulles.

If the Middle East is an ex-

ample of a vacuum, it is the strangest case on record of emptiness, non-existence, nullity and nothingness.

If the Middle East were a vacuum, the British would still be sitting comfortably astride the Suez. Eden would be showing off his physique to the galleries in Parliament and Nasser would be the one to take to his bed.

THE BRITISH-FRENCH invasion of a few weeks ago was probably the most successful such in history. All objectives were achieved in a matter of hours. All except one—the power to make the invasion stick. If the invasion of the British and French was unprecedented in its speed, this was nothing compared with the swiftness of their exit.

Never before in all history has a completely successful invasion by imperialist powers been turned into a humiliating rout in a

matter of a few weeks.

Could a "vacuum" have accomplished this? Even a Soviet-supported vacuum couldn't have done it.

THIS "VACUUM" of which Dulles and the newspapers talk, happens to consist of nations and peoples constituting a far-flung national revolutionary, anti-colonial and anti-imperialist hurricane.

Given the circumstances of today, this movement of anti-colonialism becomes a major factor for peace and for peaceful coexistence.

The anti-colonial content of the movement is what forced the British and French out of important points in the area in the first place. The peaceful coexistence content of the movement resulted in the defeat of these same imperialists when they tried to stage a come-back and in their being driven out without a major war.

If the Soviet Union has been

a big factor in the entire situation, this is not because the USSR gravitates toward vacuums. It is because the Soviet leaders, in re-appraising their foreign policy after the death of Stalin, realized they had greatly underestimated the potential of the so-called neutral nations, particularly those fighting for national independence, as a force for peaceful coexistence.

Dulles himself, it is safe to say, is not taken in by his own talk about a vacuum. That is why the "Eisenhower Doctrine"—for all its mischief-making possibilities—is laid out in somewhat cautious terms and is criticized in some reactionary quarters for not giving sufficient guarantees of success.

THE ADMINISTRATION is attempting to run interference for American oil interests in the Middle East. But America's true national interests are bound to be thrown for a loss. American

By ALAN MAX

influence—as contrasted with oil-trust influence—cannot be extended in the Middle East by threats of force but only through the United Nations which showed its capabilities for peace-making in the invasion of the Suez. The Mid East does need economic aid, although when Egypt asked for funds for the Aswan Dam, Dulles said no. But economic aid cannot be given—or withheld—as a maneuver for undermining national sovereignty. It should be administered—with anonymous generosity—through the United Nations, as Mrs. Roosevelt proposes.

Any other course, like the "Eisenhower Doctrine," contains the seeds of war. It should be added that the threat or the use of force does not have much chance of success. Where Eden failed, is Eisenhower likely to succeed? And if Dulles abhors a vacuum, can there be any doubt that in this case the "vacuum" abhors Mr. Dulles?

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT's state of the union message, acclaimed as one of the shortest on record, has been notably short on things for the welfare of the people. Basically it was a restatement of a policy for continuing the cold war and a reaffirmation of the elementary fact that if more billions are to go for military and other cold war objectives, there is little that the people can hope to get in the way of advancement in education, health, job security, expansion of social benefits and a relaxation of the tensions that affect the lives of every family.

The message was quickly followed with the news that the administration would submit the biggest peacetime budget in history, with the increase heaviest for military objectives. The President also declared against any tax cuts for lower incomes, as he has done every year since he took office.

The President's main emphasis on domestic questions was a fear of the rising menace of inflation. And the stress was particularly on wage increases as the cause. He had only the usual employer-line argument that wage increases should be conditioned on higher productivity.

But while the worker is effectively tied down to this limit, because it is the employer who does the paying and the government is at his side, the President's advice to industry is only "self-discipline" and restraint on "unnecessary" price increases. A lot of attention that advice will get among the corporation executives!

The President's argument, strictly in line with employer thought, is also supposed to take care of the tax issue. If the average small-income family gets some tax relief and has a few more dollars to spend, that, too, would be boosting inflation, we are told. The President had nothing to say of the pressure for extortionate super-profits as the real cause of inflation. Nor did he give encouragement to Walter Reuther's proposal made to him that a congressional inquiry go into the question of wage-price-profit-productivity relations to fix the responsibility.

Already a group in Congress has come forward with an economic program that includes much of labor's legislative aims. An effective mobilization of congressional and back-home support for those concrete objectives is the real answer to the administration's pro-big-business policy.

WITCH-HUNT FOR EXPORT

IN LESS than a month, on Feb. 11, nine men and two women will appear in a federal court in the first Smith Act trial of 1957.

This trial has unusual features. In the first place, it is being held not in the United States, but in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Though Puerto Rico is supposed to be a self-governing commonwealth (or "associated free state," as it is called in Spanish), with jurisdiction over its internal affairs, these eleven men and women are being prosecuted under a law that Puerto Rico had no part in passing since it is without representation in the U.S. Congress. If taxation without representation is tyranny, what shall be said about arrest and imprisonment without representation?

Furthermore, the defendants will be tried in a foreign language, English, which several of them and the majority of the Puerto Rican people do not understand.

It's clear this Smith Act prosecution crassly violates the national rights of the Puerto Rican people. Throughout the world the trial of the eleven Puerto Ricans, who include non-Communists as well as Communists, will be regarded as an act of colonialist vengeance against those advocating independence for their country. By proceeding with this case the Eisenhower Administration will be dragging the good name of our own country in the mud.

We urge protests to President Eisenhower, calling on him to quash the Puerto Rican indictments and grant amnesty to all those imprisoned or convicted under the Smith Act.

LOOK SOUTHWARD, IKE

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Negro leaders that Eisenhower come to a Southern city to tell the South why the Supreme Court's civil rights ruling must be carried out. In an almost insulting rebuff (after all, the votes are in and counted) the President left it to his press secretary to announce that he had covered civil rights in his message to Congress.

Is there any question as to who will be delighted by the President's conviction that this trip isn't necessary—the Dixiecrats who want to be left alone to violate the law, or the Negro people who have been left stranded by the federal government?

The drought is a terrible enemy of the nation. We do not weigh one Eisenhower trip against another. But the suspicion must arise that the President is more fearless in opposing the devastation of nature than in opposing the lawlessness of Dixiecrat dynamiters and politicians.

The Southern Negro leaders conference also urged that Vice-President Nixon make a tour of the South "similar to the one made in behalf of Hungarian refugees." The reproach is implicit in the comparison. There was political capital in the Nixon trip abroad. But the plight of Negro Americans here at home, the wholesale violation of federal law, have thus far left both the President and Vice President unmoved.

The President has made many trips to the South for a week-end of sun and golf.

PHILADELPHIA

DAVID J. McDONALD, president of the United Steelworkers of America, seems to be cooling towards the shorter workweek idea he had favored earlier. At his union's regional conference in Philadelphia over the weekend, the second of a series scheduled this month, he outlined his "personal" view on perspectives. The shorter workweek without a cut in weekly earnings would be "too costly" for the employers and not possible "realistically," he said. But he admitted something must be done to meet the problem of automation—the rapid rise of production with no increase, or even a decrease, of employment—he suggested that a three-month paid leave of absence for steelworkers once every five years "might be the way."

Simultaneously in Detroit, at a conference of the General Motors division of the United Auto Workers, Leonard Woodcock, its head, reaffirmed the view already advanced by Walter Reuther, that the union's goal in next year's negotiations must be a shorter workweek.

THE MOST welcome fact in the situation, of course, is that the leaders of labor are at least discussing ways to meet the problem of the growing dilemma of greater output with fewer workers. The idea of a cut in hours in one form or another to meet the problem is no longer regarded as "utopian" or "unrealistic." The issue is definitely headed for the bargaining tables of next year and 1959. But just as labor needs united ranks to win anything, it needs basic unity on program, too.

The difference in approach, which may prove more serious in the period of negotiations, is at the moment strongly influenced by a difference in conditions in steel and auto. In the latter industry, with the production level already at the height of the season, a large section of the UAW's membership, well over 100,000, remains unemployed and there is hardly a chance of the auto industry's absorbing any of them this season. The situation was the same last year. The trend is towards an even greater decline in employment in the auto industry.

STEEL is at full-blast production levels. McDonald cited figures showing that the same trend of more output with fewer workers, is strongly pronounced in his field. He noted, that in 1937 the steel industry with 479,000 workers turned out 56 million tons of steel while in

World of Labor

by George Morris



"Extended Paid Leave" Or Shorter Hours

1956, with 538,000 workers, an increase of only 12 percent, the industry turned out about 125 million tons, or 121 percent more. A closer look in that trend would show, of course, that the tendency of cutting the work-force was most pronounced in the recent years. But almost all steelworkers are at work at present and are earning an average of a little over \$100 a week. McDonald talked as though this full-employment situation would go on indefinitely.

McDonald's speeches at the conference here as in New York a week earlier, reminded me of the union's "operation soundoff" conference in New York in the fall of 1953, also at a moment when the steel industry was riding high. A delegate in the back asked whether he saw any signs of a depression. McDonald jumped down his throat with a long and loud speech on how strong and secure and crisis-proof the American economy is. He deplored even the asking of such question.

Several months later, the same David McDonald gave forth some frantic cries in public on the fall in steel employment with at least a couple of hundred workers unemployed or on short weeks, and on the need of a shorter workweek.

OUR LABOR leaders often just trail employer economists. They bask in the sun while it shines; they complain bitterly when it rains. But they never see much ahead.

Reuther was only a little ahead of the others. He put forward in 1953 supplementary unemployment benefits as the main objective to meet unemployment, and even denounced advocates of a shorter workweek as interfering with SUB or the "Guaranteed Annual Wage" as he then called it.

Now, with SUB in effect, unemployment is still as strong in auto as ever. The realities of the situation have forced the shorter workweek to the fore in the UAW. And Reuther is voicing

that objective.

McDonald makes his argument as follows. A cut of the work-day from eight to six, which would make room for another shift in the steel mills, would cost the industry 94 cents an hour if earnings of workers were to be kept at current levels. A cut of the workweek from five to four eight-hour days, would cost the employers 70.5 cents an hour. But if a fifth of the workers were given three or four months off with pay every five years, the cost to employers would be only 11 cents an hour and some 25,000 extra workers would get jobs.

McDONALD said, "Look at how we had to fight to get a ten-cent raise. Anyone who thinks we can just push the steel industry into giving us the shorter workday, has got another think coming." But, he added, the extended "leave" idea "might be the answer," and concluded "I am not going to be stampeded for a shorter workweek—we've got to face up to realities."

The "realities" are, however, as McDonald himself has stressed, that employment in steel will be dropping, as it has dropped in coal and in auto. Will an extended "vacation" make even the estimated 25,000 jobs? And what guarantee does McDonald have that workers on paid leave really take the time to rest?

With the two-job craze so widespread even now, would not many, pressed by needs, seize the opportunity to work elsewhere? Those and other considerations, including the continued annual rise of 4 percent in productivity and the ever-existing threat of economic decline, should warn us that the "extended leave" idea may prove as futile in propping up employment as the SUB idea, although, without a doubt, extra benefits and longer vacations are desirable and should be always pressed for.

Labor needs a unified approach on the shorter workweek or workday idea—and needs it by next year's bargaining.

Giant Steel Firms Clash

CHICAGO. — Steelworkers in this area may be affected by the behind the scenes struggle now taking place over the planned merger of the Bethlehem and the Youngstown steel companies.

At bottom, this is a battle between Bethlehem, the No. 2 steel producer, and U. S. Steel, which wants to maintain its place as the giant of the industry.

Even if the merger goes through, U. S. Steel would remain the No. 1 producer, but the Bethlehem-Youngstown merger would bring Bethlehem into the important Midwest market for the first time. And there are some reports that the merged corporation could even challenge U. S. Steel for supremacy in the Midwest.

HANGING on the merger is the plan of Bethlehem to increase its finished steel capacity by two million tons in Chicago and one million in Youngstown, Ohio.

With the Youngstown plant in East Chicago currently turning out about two and a half million tons of sheet, strip and pipe, this would mean that the Bethlehem-Youngstown combine would be a strong runner-up to U. S. Steel in this

area. Bethlehem Steel is currently fighting in the courts against the Justice Department ruling which barred the merger. While the government contends that the merger would "lessen free competition" in the steel industry, it is pointed out that these two companies do no production in the Middle West, where the Youngstown plants are all

Police Beat Up Ford Workers, NAACP Checks

DETROIT—A blow so vicious, delivered by a cop, into the stomach of a Negro citizen, a Ford worker, Milton Jones, caused a ruptured bladder necessitating an emergency operation. The two white cops pulled into the driveway of the Ford worker, Jones, charged he was speeding with his car and when he denied it threw him into the police car. When he was being taken into

located.

The government anti-merger edict is seen as favoring U. S. Steel, which now rules the industry, with a capacity of over 40 million tons a year. The merger would give Bethlehem-Youngstown a combined capacity of close to 30 million tons.

Both steel giants have financial ties which link them with the Morgan interests. However, the current battle is seen as "a family dispute."

the police station and asked what he was being arrested for that's when he was struck in the stomach and had to be rushed to the Receiving Hospital, emergency operating section.

The cops told newsmen that Jones "fell on the steps of the police station," that he had been drinking and they had to use force to bring him in. He is charged with reckless driving.

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Strange Things in Hollywood

TV Flickers Booming, Big Studios Break Up

In Hollywood, strange things are happening, as the comedian Red Buttons would say.

On the front page of a single issue of Variety one day this week appeared three stories that heralded both gloom and boom in the film industry.

• Authenticated Wall Street reports had it that giant Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will soon cut its vast Culver City studio acreage and stage facilities in half. MGM will "lease or sell" half the ground and, presumably, much equipment, including a sizeable portion of its 30 sound stages, of which less than a third are used in present theatrical film production.

• Republic Studios, despite repeated denials, took steps interpreted as meaning it is about to abandon theatrical picture production entirely. It notified the American Federation of Musicians that Republic is not exercising its option to renew the existing contract for musicians at the studio.

These items emphasized the gloomy outlook of the big studios. For profits from their multi-million dollar productions, they must rely on an ever dwindling attendance at first run neighborhood movies houses.

However, in the burgeoning field of television film making, there is a boom. It was vividly reflected in a Variety survey of telefilm production plans for 1957.

Hollywood producers, the survey showed, have allocated \$90 million for telefilms in the new year, an increase of \$10 million over the 1956 total expenditures.

"The TV-film trend is toward stability," said Variety, noting that 68 sponsored series are on the new year's slate as compared to 60 last year and in 1955; while so-called syndicated series will drop from 25 last year to 21 in 1957, and series to be shot without either sponsor or syndication outlet will total 16 as against 20 in 1956.

There is a diversity in the Hollywood TV film pattern, the survey showed, with independence and major studios both active. The giant this year will be independent Desilu Productions which has scheduled more than \$15.5 million in the TV field. But two traditional theatrical film studios, Walt Disney and Warner Bros., follow in second and third places in scheduled expenditures.

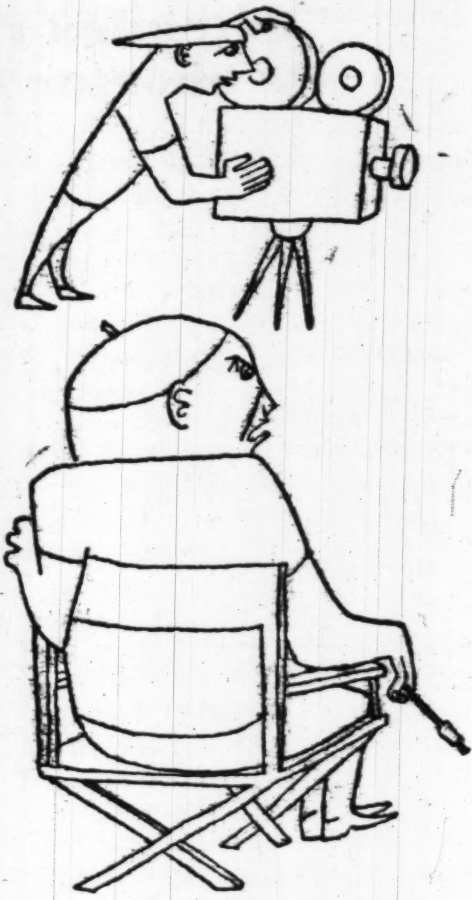
In all, 49 major and independent outfits are listed as participants in the new year's telefilm bonanza. Concerning them, Variety editorialized:

"Unfortunately, the impressive progress TV film has made production-wise has not been equaled in quality. Certainly there were no new vid-film series originating here last fall which ignited genuine New York excitement, or were acclaimed as bringing something new and fresh to TV. Most of the new starters had an assembly line stamp, lacking originality in conception and presentation."

Variety noted that "I Love Lucy," the original Desilu show, is still the No. 1 film attraction on television after six years.

While television boomed in Hollywood, the rumored MGM cut-back and Republic closing coincided with another announcement. That was that Paramount intends to abandon its almost historic theatrical film news reel and replace it with a regular TV news reel service. In addition, Paramount will venture into "some entertainment telefilms" to be produced at its old Sunset Blvd. lot here. Presently, the lot is being rented to outside TV independents.

Republic Studios, which announced termination of its annual contract with the musicians union, made only eight theatrical films during 1956, although it repeatedly denied rumors it would close



out theatricals entirely. Its contract with AF of M called for 36 "sidemen" at an annual salary of \$5,400 each regardless of the amount of time worked.

Along with the rumble "from Wall Street sources," that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer would reduce its gigantic Culver City properties, came an announcement from another giant of the industry, 20th Century-Fox at Westwood.

Twentieth's president, Spyros Skouras, said he wanted it understood that "no decision has yet been made" to convert 50 acres of the Westwood backlot into apartment house sites. Skouras admitted the plan had been "discussed" but added: "It will be way off in the future."

This Week's Film Openings

WEDNESDAY

Four Girls in Town, with George Nader, Julie Adams and Marianne Cook. Palace.

Slander, with Van Johnson, Ann Blyth and Steve Cochran. Loew's State.

THURSDAY

The Barretts of Wimpole Street with Jennifer Jones, John Gielgud, Bill Travers and Virginia McKenna. Radio City Music Hall.

FRIDAY

Tempest in the Flesh with Francoise Arnoul, Raymond Pellegrin, Philippe Lemaire and Catherine Cora. World.

SATURDAY

Margaret of Cortona, with Maria Frau and Isa Pola. Cameo.

Film Studio Sues Musicians' Union

HOLLYWOOD.—Republic Pictures is seeking \$6 million damages in a suit charging the American Federation of Musicians, President James C. Petrillo and others with restraint of trade and monopoly in the licensing of films for television.

The movie company charged in federal court it was forced to pay the AFM 5 percent of the Republic's royalties from showing films on television in addition to \$25 per musician to the performers who originally worked on the musical score.

The suit said it was impossible for a studio to shoot pictures with musical scores "except upon such terms and conditions as the Federation may impose."

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV
Home: Arlene Francis (4) 10 a.m.
Our Miss Brooks—comedy (2) 2
Matinee Theater (4) 3
News—Mike Wallace (5) 7
News—Robert Trout (2) 7
All Star Movie: Berlin Correspondent (1942) NY TV First (13) 7 and 10. With Virginia Gilmore, Dana Andrews
Top Secret—Science Fiction (5) 7:15
Robin Hood—series (2) 7:30
Nat (King) Cole (4) 7:30
Bold Journey (7) 7:30. Adventure documentary
News (4) 7:45
Danny Thomas (7) 8
Talent Scouts (2) 8:30
I Love Lucy (2) 9
Robert Montgomery Presents Martha Scott and Kent Smith in Give and Take by Gale Ingram and Phyllis Bentley (4) 9:30 to 10:30
Studio One: The Dark Corner by Art Wallace (2) 10 to 11
Night Show: The Master Race (7) 11:10. Recommended
Late Show: Panic on the Air (1936)—first time on TV. Lew Ayres, others (2) 11:15

RADIO

Edward Morgan—news WABC 7 p.m.
Gilbert and Sullivan Highlights: Princess Ida WQXR 7:30
Boston Symphony WRCA 8
Concert: Patrice Munsel, soprano, others WABC 8:30
World of Jazz with John S. Wilson WQXR 9
Classical Music WRCA 9:30. Premiere
Louis Sobol Show: Variety and interviews WABC 9:30



RALPH RICHARDSON, starring in Jean Anouilh's "The Waltz of the Toreadors," will make his first Broadway appearance in 10 years this Thursday evening (Jan. 17) at the Coronet Theatre. Sir Ralph will portray the role of General Saint Pe, a retired warrior, steeped in his military memoirs, who tries to stem the tide of time with wistful forays into the boudoir. Scheduled for a 7:45 p.m. premiere, the new sardonic comedy by the French playwright, was Englished by Lucienne Hill, directed by Harold Clurman, designed by Ben Edwards and produced by Robert Whitehead as a Producers Theatre presentation. "The Waltz of the Toreadors" is currently in its second London season.

MOVIES

Friendly Persuasion, 86th St. Theater and Lane
Magnificent Seven, 50th St. Guild
Ten Commandments, Criterion
Oedipus Rex, 55th St. Playhouse
Wee Geordie, Little Carnegie
Lust for Life, Plaza
Baby Doll, Victoria
War and Peace, Midtown
La Strada, 52nd St. Translux
Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli
Giant, Brooklyn Fox
Solid Gold Cadillac & Storm Center, Brooklyn Paramount
Seven Wonders of World—Cinarama, Warner

DRAMA

Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
Candide, Martin Beck
Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert

THEATRE

'Volpone' on Rooftop Is Enjoyable Farce

By HARRY RAYMOND

WE went up on one of the two elevators to the Rooftop Theatre, Houston St. and Second Ave., last week to see the second night performance of Stefan Zweig's freely adapted version of Ben Jonson's "Volpone". It was one of those really enjoyable evenings in the theatre that we will remember for a long time.

Here was a sardonic farce written more than 300 years ago by a contemporary and friend of William Shakespeare. This Zweig adaptation, translated back into modern English by Ruth Langner, is as fresh, robust and topical as though it was composed a month ago by a present-day playwright with his eye on the current state of the get-rich-quick crowd in our own and other lands.

There is no doubt now in my mind that old Ben Jonson and his "Volpone" will manage somehow to live forever.

I don't know anything about the Theatre Guild's production of this Zweig version in 1928 with Dudley Digges and Alfred Lunt. But I do know that Gene Frankel's staging of the comedy at the Rooftop with Howard Da Silva, Alfred Ryder and Janet Ward was a wondrous event.

THIS is a play that I can go all out for. It's not just the thing for children's theatre parties. It's an adult attraction. It is entertaining in the highest degree. It is a bawny and at times intelligently bawdy satire on the state of man in this world as Jonson saw it, as Zweig saw it and as it continues in many quarters of the globe to this very moment.

The action takes the audience back to Venice during the time of the Renaissance and into the bedroom of the rich old rogue Volpone. His every thought, his every act, is aimed at one goal—to gain more wealth. Money is his god. He feigns illness and gets the word around he is about to die. This brings a pack of money-hungry scoundrels to his bedside with rich gifts. One merchant even offers his wife on the belief the old rogue is on his last legs. They bring their offerings as a mere investment believing Volpone will remember them in his will. But the old rascal gets richer.

The rest of the business deals with how he sold out the bestowers of wealth, his trial and acquittal on a rape charge and how his servant, a slick rogue himself, finally beat the master at his own game, garnered his treasure and began the process of distributing it to the populace.

IT IS remarkable how much these Renaissance seekers of affluence, these Mammon worshippers of old Venice, resemble some of the hucksters and assorted ladies and gents we see around town today making sumptuous fools of themselves in a mad search for the fast buck. Old Ben Jonson certainly knew the score in his Elizabethan England. He was in strong rebellion against a social order based on the money changers. And he remains a voice thundering down the ages against our modern men of Mammon.

Mr. Frankel has been extremely fortunate in being able to gather together a cast of excellent players for his staging of the play. Mordecai Gorelik, a leading Broadway designer, has put his heart into the work down on Houston St. and has come up with some stunning sets that should be the envy of any Broadway producer. The artistic level of the production is further heightened by the incidental music arranged and played on the piano by Daniel Gordon.

MR. DaSILVA, who has been bringing joy to theatre-goers for quite a while, gives one of his finest comic performances in the title role. He has caught tight hold of the spirit of Jonson and Zweig in his characterization. He plays the part of the fat, sensual, rich fraud Volpone with diversity and lightness. On the other side of the picture is Mr. Ryder as Mosca, the servant, in a lucid and graceful performance of what seems to me the most important role in the play.



HOWARD DaSILVA

Miss Ward, as the courtesan, is not only an actress who is good to look upon, but she knows how to use her feminine charms to keep the comedy humming and bouncing in both the bedroom and during Volpone's trial in the Venice court. Art Smith is especially effective as the crooked notary and Volpone's defense attorney; Arthur Malet is one of the evilist old usurers I have seen on the stage in many years; David Bauer displays all the attributes of a judge of the court schooled in the fine art of double-dealing, and Robert Blackburn is rough, ready and bullying as a sea captain.

VINCENT GARDENIA as a merchant who puts his wife on the block, Peggy Pope as the religious wife, Karl Lukas as the sergeant and Lance Cunard as the court clerk join in keeping the romp on stage merry and sprightly. The play is performed on the large stage at the Rooftop, an old downtown burlesque house, without a front curtain. Mr. Frankel and his assistant Daniel Nagrin, therefore, have worked out a novel manner of changing scenes. It is all done by actors in the role of grooms who change scenery and props to the accompaniment of Mr. Golden's music. They actually carry actors on and off the stage and put them in their places.

This is a play you won't want to miss. It is grand theatre. It is enlightening. It is wonderful entertainment.

THEATRE OPENINGS

TUESDAY NIGHT

Ice Follies of 1957 — The Shipstads and Johnson ice show at Madison Square Garden. Featured skaters are Frances Dorsey, Richard Dwyer, Andra McLaughlin, Janet Champion, Ole Ericson and Dick Mershon.

THURSDAY NIGHT

The Waltz of the Toreadors — A new play by Jean Anouilh, adapted by Lucienne Hill at the Coronet Theatre, presented by the Producers Theatre. Ralph Richardson heads the cast which features Mildred Natwick, John Abbott and Meriel Forbes. Directed by Harold Clurman.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Easter — A revival of the August Strindberg play at the 4th Street Theater, presented and directed by David Ross. The cast is headed by Phyllis Love, Michael Higgins, Muriel Kirkland, Peggy McCay and Mr. Ross.

This Week's Concerts Birthday

MONDAY

American Concert Choir and Orchestra, Town Hall, 8:30
Bernardo Segal, pianist; László Varga, cellist; Carlton Sprague-Smith, flutist; Kaufman Auditorium, Y.M.H.A., Lexington Ave. and 92nd St., 8:30.
Benefit Concert Village Presbyterian Church and the Brotherhood Synagogue, 141 W. 13th St., 8:30.

TUESDAY

Philadelphia Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:30.
Pierre Monteux conducting.
Suite from "Pulcinella" (after Pergolesi), Stravinsky
Symphony No. 2 in D major, Op. 73, Brahms
and "Mélange" Debussy
Overture to "Tannhäuser" Wagner
Yi-Kwei Sze, bass-baritone; Town Hall, 8:30
Winifred Cecil, Town Hall, 5:30
The Joy in Singing.

Benefit Concert, Village Presbyterian Church and the Brotherhood Synagogue, 141 W. 13th St., 8:30
Issac Stern, violinist Brooklyn Academy of Music, 8:30
Accompanist, Alexander Zakin
Sonata in G major, No. 12, Op. 2, Tartini
Concerto in G minor, Op. 26, No. 1, Bruch
Sonata in G major, Op. 96, No. 10, Beethoven
Suite Espagnol, Debussy
Polonaise Brillante in D major, Wienlawski
Emilie Cundari, soprano and Loren Welch, baritone; Women's National Republican Club, 3 W. 51st St., 8:40.

WEDNESDAY

Bach Aria Group, Town Hall, 8:30.
Quartetto Italiano, Kaufmann Auditorium, Y.M.H.A. Lexington and 92nd St., 8:40.

THURSDAY

Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:45.
Leonard Bernstein conducting; soloist, Isaac Stern, violinist.
Concerto in C major for Strings, Cembalo and Two Mandolins, Vivaldi—arr. Casella
Violin Concerto No. 2 in G minor, Op. 63, Prokofiev
Symphony No. 5 in flat major, Op. 82, Sibelius
George Koutzen, cellist; Town Hall, 8:30
Quartetto Italiano, Metropolitan Museum, 8:30

FRIDAY

Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:30.
Leonard Bernstein conducting; soloist, Isaac Stern, violinist.
Program as on Thursday.
Zoltan Teshler, pianist; Carnegie Hall, 8:30
Louis Shub, piano; Town Hall, 8:30
Variations on a Minuet by Dupart, K. 573, Mozart
Muriel Rahn, Carnegie Recital Hall, 8:30.
"Salome" in concert town Strauss
Little Orchestra Society, Hunter College, 8:30
Conductor, Thomas Scherman; soloists Gerald and Wilfred Deal, violins; Robert Nagel, trumpet.
Concert Piece for trumpet and string orchestra (first performance) William Mayer.
Concerto in D minor for two violins and string orchestra, Bach
Concertante No. 2 in B minor for two violins and orchestra, Op. 88, Louis Spohr
Chamber Music Concert, Juilliard Concert Hall, 130 Claremont Ave., 8:30.
Orpheum Symphony Orchestra, American Academy of Arts and Letters, 632 W. 156th St., 8:30.
Brooklyn Community Chorus and Orchestra; Walt Whitman Auditorium, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, 8:30 (free).

SATURDAY

Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:45.
Andre Kostelanetz conducting
Overture, "The Barber of Seville" Rossini
Prelude, "The Afternoon of a Faun" Debussy
"Firebird" Suite Stravinsky
"Music of Spain: Intermezzo and Interlude from 'Goyescas'" Granados
Pantomime and Ritual Fire Dance from "El Amor Brujo" Albéniz-Arbores
Espana Cani, Marquina
Katherine Bacon, pianist; Town Hall, 2:30.
Twilight Concert, Carnegie Recital Hall, 5:30.
Elly Kassman; Vera Tilson, soprano, Works by Rachmaninoff, Berg, Bartok, Balogh, Poulenc.
The Wayfarers folk singers; Kaufman Auditorium, Y.M.H.A., Lexington Ave. and 92nd St., 8:40.
Little Orchestra Society Young People's Concert, Hunter College, 11 a.m.
Kroll String Quartet, Washington Irving High School, 8:30.
Brooklyn Philharmonic, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 8:30.
Symphony Society of Long Island, East

Meadow High School, East Meadow, L. I., 8:40.

OPERA

Metropolitan Opera Metropolitan Opera House.
Monday, 8:00 "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" (Offenbach)
Tuesday, 8:00 "Ernani" (Verdi)
Wednesday, 8:15 "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini)
Thursday, 8:00 "Arabia (Strauss)
Friday, 8:00 "Das Rheingold" (Wagner)
Saturday, 2:00 "La Perichole" (Offenbach)
Saturday, 8:00 "Carmen" (Bizet)
Amato Opera Theater, 159 Bleecker St., Verdi's "Forza del Destino," Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, 8:15.

DANCE CALENDAR

TUESDAY

N. Y. City Ballet, 8:30. "Divertimento No. 15," premiere of "The Unicorn, the Gorgon and the Manticore," "Symphony in C."

WEDNESDAY

N. Y. City Ballet, 8:30. "Serenade," "Souvenirs," "Sylvia Pas de Deux," "Western Symphony."

THURSDAY

N. Y. City Ballet, 8:30. "Swan Lake," "The Unicorn, the Gorgon and the Manticore," "Bourree Fantastique."

FRIDAY

N. Y. City Ballet, 8:30. "Concerto Barocco," "Illuminations," "Pas de Trois," "Fanfare."
Israeli Dances, arranged by Fred Berk, 8:30. Cooper Union. (Admission free.)

SATURDAY

N. Y. City Ballet, At 2:30, "Con Amore," "Firebird," "Valse Fantasia," "Pied Piper." At 8:30, "Four Temperaments," "Souvenirs," "Sylvia Pas de Deux," "Bourree Fantastique."

Beverly Schmidt and group in modern dance concert, 8:40, Henry Street Playhouse. "Caprice," "Droll Figure," "Hymn," "Premonitions," "Rag," "Mobile," "Beginning," "Anticline," "Penguins, Arise!," "Rite." (Repeat, next Sunday, same hour.)
Dances Around the World, with Casey Reno and company, 3, Brooklyn Museum.

News of Films Planned for '57 In Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE.—Twenty feature films are scheduled to be made in Czechoslovakia this year including Nazim Hikmet's Legend of Love, The Good Soldier Schweik (in addition to the puppet film already made by Trnka), and many others including the popular "September Nights," a play by the young poet and playwright Pavel Kohout, strongly criticizing bureaucracy in the army.

An advance will be made in international cooperation in films, also. In addition to German-Czechoslovak, Polish-Czechoslovak and Soviet-Czechoslovak films, at least one will be produced in cooperation with French producers, Jiri Weiss, Czech director of "New Fighters Will Arise," in addition to other notable films, will collaborate with French scenario writers to produce a film about the French partisans in the Slovak mountains at the time of the 1944 Slovak Uprising.

(Continued from Page 1)
paign, upon which we also need to depend in order to live, has not yet gotten off the ground.

But you've pulled us out of it wonderfully innumerable times in these 33 years, and we figure you'll do it again. Only we wish you'd hurry!

May we suggest, perhaps, a shower of birthday gifts? A thousand tens, or thereabouts, will put the campaign over, save our hides a bit, and allow us to devote ourselves to the job of building circulation.

Among Friday's contributions were \$76 collected at a Chicago New Year's Eve party; \$25 from a couple of friends who settled an argument that way. Seems one got a used stove from the other, who refused to accept money. It came to us, and we don't know whether we overcharged.

There is \$20 from that Cleveland pair, an electrician and a plumber, who collect rags and scrap metal and sell them to raise money for the paper. They've been doing it for some time, and the results are substantial. "This only required four pick-ups from friends' basements," they write. A few weeks ago, it was \$19.50 from sale of a winter coat, floor lamp and marble-top end table, "all in good shape." They expect to collect more scrap from friends soon.

A \$5 monthly sustainer from Jamaica, L.I., sends an additional five this time to help complete the campaign. There is the regular weekly \$2 from PRN; \$2 from "truth-seeker" who tells us what's wrong with our news coverage.

Other contributions:
New York, \$10; East Siders, \$15; Riverdale Club, Bronx, \$17; Philadelphia, \$25; New York, L.I., \$20; Detroit, \$2; New York, \$10; Brooklyn friend, \$5; Maspeh, Queens, \$22; Garment worker, \$5; Friend of Joe North, \$10.

City, Private Transit Pension Plans Compared

A transit worker employed by private industry gets substantially higher social security benefits than a person doing the same work for the NYC Transit Authority, the Transport Workers Union charged yesterday.

In a television appeal for public support to its campaign to have the legislature enact a bill which would extend social security coverage to the city's subway and bus workers, union spokesmen contrasted two cases of city-employed and privately-employed transit employees.

A 67-year-old retired Third Avenue employee, who put in 39 years on the job, Thomas Curran, now receives a monthly company pension of \$166.66. The company paid the full cost during the years of Curran's employment, it was brought out.

In addition, Curran receives \$98.50 monthly from the U. S. government under the federal social security plan as well as \$46.25 for his wife, making a total of \$311.41.

A bus driver, Roosevelt Watts, working for the city pays regularly into the NYC retirement fund to match city payments. After 25 years and after he is 55, Watts will be entitled to a monthly city pension of \$168, after paying \$10,920 in the fund. He gets no additional U. S. social security.

Curran and Watts appeared on the biweekly TWU program over WABD yesterday at 3:15 p.m.

Matthew Guinan, president of Local 100, TWU and John O'Donnell, TWU counsel, appeared in the program.

4 in Spain Killed Scraping for Coal

LEON, Spain, Jan. 13.—Four persons were killed by a cave-in yesterday while looking for coal in an abandoned mine shaft. Two of the victims were women.

LODGE DUE TO SPEAK TO UN TODAY ON DISARMAMENT

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. Jan. 13.—The U. S. planned today to present to the United Nations "new proposals" for world disarmament and peace.

U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., was scheduled to make what a spokesman tremed a "major speech" on the subject when the General Assembly opens debate on disarmament tomorrow.

Observers said one point would be an amplification of President Eisenhower's proposal in his State of the Union message to Congress for international control of outer space missiles and satellite development.

The U. S. delegation refused to say in advance, however, what other new proposals the speech might contain.

The U. S. does not want extended debate on disarmament in the political committee or the General Assembly. Instead, the delegation will attempt to keep the debate to generalities and seek to have the problem referred to the five-power subcommittee of the 12-nation disarmament commission.

This would permit the world's five great atomic powers—the U. S., Britain, France, Canada, and the Soviet Union—to seek common areas of agreement.

The U. S. hope is to have the subcommittee meet early in March, after the 11th session of the General Assembly adjourns. The subcommittee then would report to the parent disarmament commis-

sion in time for the 12th session next fall.

The Afro-Asian group, composed of 27 countries, planned to ask the General Assembly to meet in plenary session immediately after the disarmament debate to consider Israel's refusal to get out of Egypt.

Egypt requested the Assembly meeting last Friday but did not set a date.

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld was expected to issue a report early this week—perhaps tomorrow—on the state of Israel's compliance with UN withdrawal resolutions.

The Afro-Asians were waiting for the report before actually submitting a draft resolution to the Assembly.

A U. S. delegation spokesman said Israel's continued presence in Egypt is blocking a start on negotiations for an overall Palestine settlement.

Martial Law Courts Set Up In Hungary

BUDAPEST, Jan. 13.—The Hungarian government today authorized formation of special courts to handle cases under martial law.

The decree authorized punishment up to death for these "offenses against the state":

1. Instigating workers to strike.
2. Intentional disturbance of workers in "indispensable" plants.
3. Entering plants or factories owned by the people without permission.
4. Damaging public utility plants or supplies.

Cantor 'Feels Fine' After Collapse

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 13.—Eddie Cantor sat up in bed for breakfast at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital today after a good night's rest, and said he felt "fine" following his collapse at the end of an hour-long television show last night.

His doctor said Cantor was "not in any immediate danger and is suffering from complete exhaustion."

The CBS show was in honor of Cantor's 65th birthday.

What's On?

Coming
INTERESTED in American History the Schools don't teach? Hear Dr. Herbert Aptheker, historian and author. Series of 10 Wednesday lectures, starting Jan. 16 at 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. New and frankly controversial approach to history, from the post Civil War period to present. Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. (bet. 13th and 14th Sts.) \$9 the series; \$1 per lecture.

Two Eight-Session Courses with
DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
Beginning Monday, Jan. 21
THE ENGLISH NOVEL from Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" to James Joyce's "Ulysses"
Beginning Thursday, Jan. 24
LANGUAGES & REALITY IN SHAKESPEARE PLAYS
8-10 p.m.
Tuition—\$10 a course
Penthouse 10-A 39 W. 71 St.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
IMPORTED Stainless Steel Flatware, 5 pc place setting, Reg. \$5.25, SPEC 50 percent off \$2.93. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. One hour free parking.

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MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service, days, nights weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3786.

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In Memory of
my beloved husband
SAMUEL SOLLINS
Died January 14, 1950

—Wife, Dora

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Monday, January 14, 1957

Kansas and N C State
Remain Undefeated

Kansas and North Carolina retained their stature as the nation's only major unbeaten college basketball teams today, thanks to a pair of sharpshooters who are good for 30 points under almost any conditions.

The nation's first and second-ranked teams ran their victory strings to 12 and 14 games, respectively, Saturday night in the key games of a coast-to-coast program marked by few upsets. Third-ranked Kentucky and fourth-ranked Southern Methodist also won.

Wilt Chamberlain and Lenny Rosenbluth each tossed in 30 points as Kansas downed Kansas State, 51-45, and North Carolina whipped Virginia, 102-90. The conditions were entirely different, however, as Chamberlain fought a skin-tight Kansas State defense while Rosenbluth merely led North Carolina's fast-break in a "run-sheep-run" duel with Virginia.

Kansas State double-teamed the seven-foot Chamberlain and actually led Kansas, 42-41, with 2:52 left in their game at Lawrence, Kan. Then Chamberlain tipped in a rebound to put Kansas ahead, 43-42, and he added five more points in the closing minutes to keep the Jayhawks unbeaten. Jack Parr and Bob Boozer, who held

Chamberlain in check most of the way, fouled out a few minutes before the stilt broke loose with his winning burst.

Rosenbluth whipped in 12 field goals and six free throws as North Carolina ran up a 58-30 halftime lead and then "loafed" home. Virginia, refusing to give up, cut into the margin steadily in the second half but never really threatened to pull off one of the season's biggest upsets.

Third-ranked Kentucky downed stubborn Louisiana State University, 51-46, and fourth-ranked S.M.U. walloped Texas Christian, 79-63, to keep the nation's top-four teams rolling along in high gear. In other games involving highly-ranked teams, Illinois swamped Wisconsin, 79-63; Canisius walloped St. Vincent, 103-55; Iowa beat 13th-ranked Minnesota, 89-66; Wake Forest shaded South Carolina, 75-71, and St. Louis downed Detroit, 84-75.

Two of the top 10 teams fell by the wayside. Houston converted 45.6 percent of its shots from

Cousy meets with
union official

BOSTON, Jan. 4. — The Boston Celtics star, Bob Cousy, will meet here today with a labor union official to consider the possibility of organizing all National Basketball Association players.

Cousy's meeting was slated with Jack Bright, secretary-treasurer of the American Guild of Variety Artists.

Cousy, who heads a group representing N. B. A. players, said attempts by the players to present their grievances to Maurice Podoloff, president of the association, had failed over a two-year period.

"Since we can't seem to get any satisfaction from Podoloff, we intend to seek possible unionization if there is no other way," he said.

the field to defeat eighth-ranked Oklahoma A.&M., 64-52, while Mississippi surprised ninth-ranked Vanderbilt, 68-66.

In one of the most impressive victories of the night, Manhattan, the Holiday Festival Tournament champion, virtually swept Navy off the Madison Square Garden court enroute to a 97-76 triumph. The Jaspers, ranked 15th along with St. Louis, rolled to a 14-1 lead in the early minutes and were never threatened.

Reds Sign Bell,
Nuxhall, Gross

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Southpaw pitchers Joe Nuxhall and Don Gross and center fielder Gus Bell of the pennant-minded Cincinnati Redlegs signed their 1957 contracts.

The Redlegs now have 20 players under contract for next season.

Nuxhall, who was a member of the National League All-Star team last season for the second straight year, appeared in 44 games in 1956. He won 13, lost 11 and had a 3.72 earned-run-average. Gross had a 3-0 won and lost record and posted an impressive 1.96 earned-run-average.

Bell appeared in 150 games for the Redlegs last season, hitting 29 homers, driving in 84 runs and batting .292. He was the starting center fielder for the National League in the 1956 All-Star game.

Nuxhall, who led the Redlegs in strikeouts last year with 120, has won 52 and lost 43 in five seasons with Cincinnati.

Olympian to retire

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—John Bennett, who won second place in the 1956 Olympic broad jump, announced today he was retiring from track competition to begin a retail sales career.

Bennett, 26, a standout performer before leaving Marquette University in 1954, jumped 25 feet, two and one quarter inches to take the runnerup spot in the broad jump at Melbourne. Greg Bell of the University of Indiana was the event winner, with a leap of 25 feet, eight and one-half inches.

Gomez Twists Neck

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 15.—Ruben Gomez, the New York Giants' veteran right-handed pitcher, twisted a muscle in his neck yesterday while playing the outfield for Santurce in the Puerto Rican winter league.

At first it was feared that Gomez broke his collar bone when he fell while attempting to make a shoe-string catch. However, x-rays taken today revealed only a slightly twisted neck muscle.

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

HOT-STOVE WARM-UPS

AT A press conference last week, Brooklyn Dodgers vice-president Buzzy Bavasi, refrained from further stupidities on the Jackie Robinson incident by keeping his mouth shut, restricting his remarks to appraising the Dodgers for the coming season.

He was on much saner ground than when that snarl at Jackie escaped.

Key man to Dodgers pennant hopes this coming campaign is Roy Campanella, Bavasi declared. Brooklyn can cop the NL pennant again if "Roy just has a normal year."

"Campy had a bad season last year and we still won didn't we?" he continued. "We have every reason to expect that his hand is okay and he'll hit again. He doesn't have to have a great year in '57. If he can just have a good normal year, I think we can win it again."

A sound and healthy Campanella would supply extra punch lacking so much last year, giving Brooklyn pitchers about 50 more runs to work with, Bavasi said.

If the 35-year-old Campy should show permanent affects of wear and tear of 20 years behind the plate, having begun his career at 16, Bavasi thinks the Dodgers have catching insurance in 21-year old John Roseboro, whom he described as the best catching prospect in the minor leagues. Roseboro, cousin of Jim Roseboro of Ohio State's varsity football fame, hit 25 home runs for Montreal last season, 19 coming the last six weeks of the campaign.

Bavasi described Brooklyn's pitching as "the best in the League from the standpoint of quality and quantity," holding it was of greater depth than Milwaukee's.

"We have Carl Erskine, Don Newcombe, Sal Maglie, John Podres and Clem Labine," he said. "What other club in the League has five starters like that? We won last year with no consistent lefthander and now we have Podres back."

Bavasi included Labine, used mainly for relief last season, on the list of probable starters but could not say whether manager Walt Alston intends to use him as a starter or reliever.

"It all depends on how the staff shapes up," he explained. "If we used Clem as a starter, we'd need another reliever along with Don Bessent. Right after the Littlefield deal, we could have had Jim Davis from the Cardinals. We turned it down and I think the price on Davis has gone up quite a bit since then."

The Dodgers wanted Littlefield "very much," Bavasi said but now that the Robinson trade deal has fallen through, Brooklyn don't "have anyone to give the Giants in return." With moundsmen, Koufax, Kipp, Craig etc., in the Brooks second line hurling staff, Brooklyn really possess pitching largesse.

WITH third base reportedly up for grabs (although Jackson has it for the taking in this corner's opinion) Bavasi listed five possibilities for the post: Randy Jackson, Junior Gilliam, Pee Wee Reese, Don Zimmer and rookie Don Gray, the Texas League's all-star third baseman in 1956.

Of the Dodgers signing contracts coming to terms for the new season, Duke Snider, Carl Furillo and Gil Hodges signed for approximately the same salaries received last year. Junior Gilliam and Clem Labine received hikes. Gilliam, the club's only .300 hitter was raised from a rather paltry \$12,500 to \$19,500. Labine got a boost from \$20,000 to \$24,000. Snider's take stood at \$42,500; Furillo's \$30,000; and Hodges, \$35,000.

RECEIVED some interesting tidbits of information from the National League's press service Bureau, telling about how NL umpires spend their off-season time, and giving other odd-and-ends information on players, managers etc.

Umpire Al Barlick, who sat out the 1956 season after suffering a mild heart strain, conducts lectures and instructional programs on baseball and other phases of basbaell. Guess where? Behind prison walls. He works for the state of Illinois on a prisoner rehabilitation program. I wonder how he handles such questions like "theft of home plate, etc. . . ."

DID YOU know that Eddie Matthews young home-run slugger of the Milwaukee Braves, hit more circuit blows before his 25th birthday than any player in major league history? The Brave third sacker, who reached 25 in October of '56, bagged 37 homes in '56 to raise his lifetime total to 190. Mel Ott hit 176 before he was 25, Jimmy Foxx had 171 at that stage, Joe DiMaggio 137, Ted Williams 127, Chuck Klein 94, Ralph Kiner 74, Babe Ruth 49. (The Babe broke in as a pitcher. Didn't become an everyday performer until he was 24.)

WHAT outstanding pitcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers, formerly of the New York Giants, might have been a pro basketball player if he didn't choose baseball? Sal Maglie of course. The Barber set an all-time scoring record for high school play in his hometown, Niagara Falls, N. Y., dunking in 61 points in one game. The mark still stands.



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